

# HIV in the United States by Region

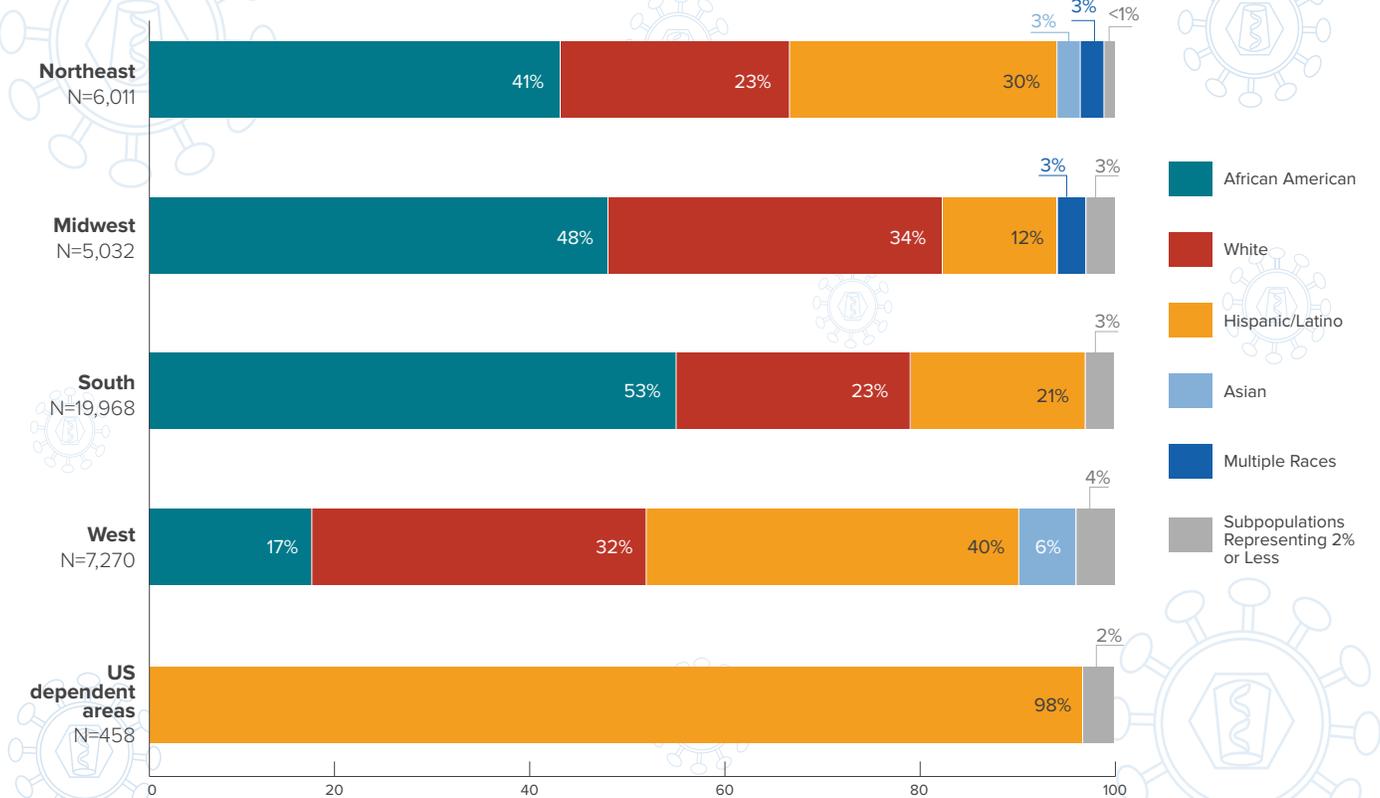
Of the 38,739 new HIV diagnoses in the US\* in 2017, **19,968 (52%) were in the South.**

From 2012 to 2016, HIV diagnoses remained stable in the US.\*\*



- HIV diagnoses fell 27% in the US dependent areas.
- HIV diagnoses fell 17% in the Northeast.
- HIV diagnoses fell 6% in the Midwest.
- HIV diagnoses remained stable in the South.
- HIV diagnoses remained stable in the West.

## New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity and Region of Residence in the US, 2017



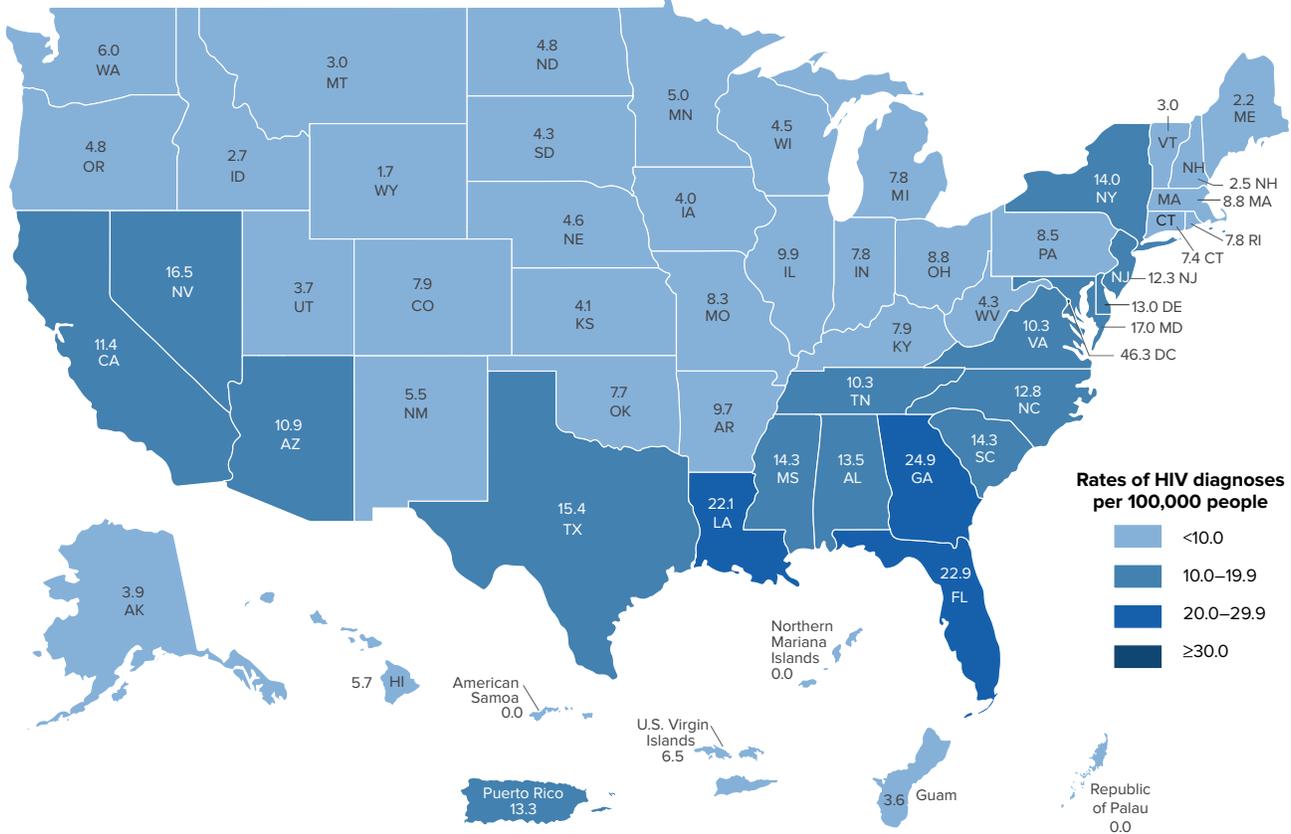
Subpopulations representing 2% or less of all people who received an HIV diagnosis in 2017 are combined in this chart. Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

\* Unless otherwise noted, the term United States (US) includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the 6 dependent areas of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the US Virgin Islands.  
\*\* The overall trend was stable, but there were declines in regions with fewer diagnoses.

**Northeast:** CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT. **Midwest:** IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, WI. **South:** AL, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV. **West:** AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, WY.



# Rates of New HIV Diagnoses in the US, 2017



## Rates (per 100,000 people) of people in the US living with diagnosed HIV in 2016:



**US Total 308.3**

- Northeast 418.8
- Midwest 174.5
- West 253.7
- US dependent areas 459.2
- South 361.3

**46%**

of all adults and adolescents with HIV in the US<sup>†</sup> live in the South.

<sup>†</sup> In only the 50 states and District of Columbia.

## Reduce Your Risk



Not having sex



Using condoms



Not sharing syringes



Taking medicine to prevent or treat HIV



## HIV IS A VIRUS THAT ATTACKS THE BODY'S IMMUNE SYSTEM.

It is usually spread by anal or vaginal sex or sharing syringes with a person who has HIV. The only way to know you have HIV is to be tested. Everyone aged 13-64 should be tested at least once, and people at high risk should be tested at least once a year. Ask your doctor, or visit [gettested.cdc.gov](http://gettested.cdc.gov) to find a testing site. Without treatment, HIV can make a person very sick or may even cause death. If you have HIV, start treatment as soon as possible to stay healthy and help protect your partners.

**For More Information**

Call 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)  
Visit [www.cdc.gov/hiv](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv)